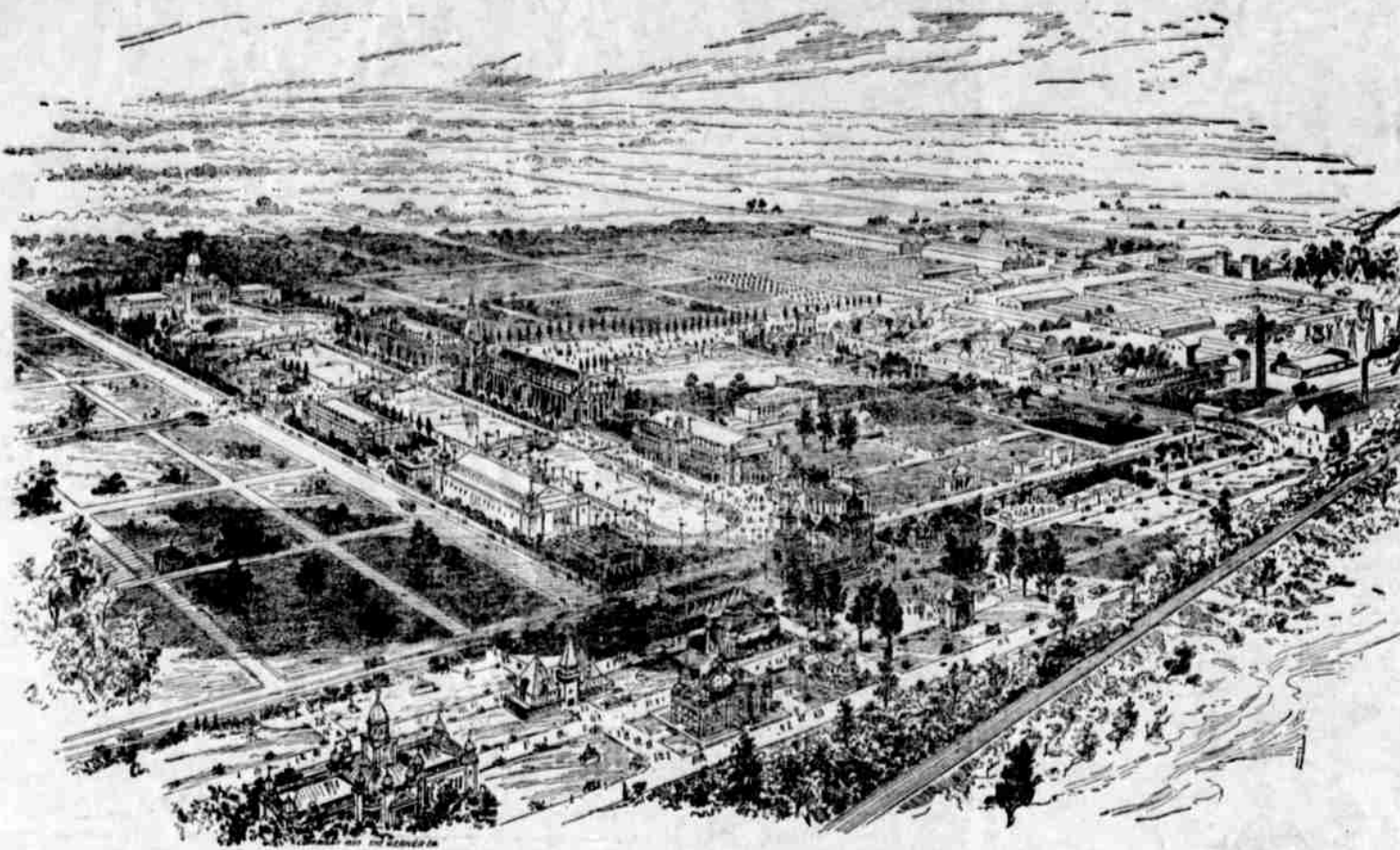


THE MODERN WHITE CITY.

How an Exposition is Organized and Operated, and How It Presents Itself to the Visitor.



Bird's-Eye View of the Omaha Exposition.

When an exposition is to be held in an American city a local company is organized with capital sufficient to carry on the preliminaries and provide the buildings. The first difference in the directorate is over location, because everyone is interested in reality or has friends whose fortunes will be touched by pressure on land values. There is usually considerable of a row over this, but finally the determined men in the field take hold and by a few master strokes designate certain acres. It is usually the case that there is no chance for difference of opinion over the man to have the title of President or Director General or both. It commonly happens that in a gathering of identities of executive ability one man simply towers above the others and the leadership goes to him without question. There is one important office about which little is heard, but it takes a man of parts to fill it. This is the chairmanship of the executive committee. There is, of course, keen rivalry among promoters to get hold of the "bureau of promotion and publicity." It ordinarily happens that this department is assigned to the pet of the paper which made the first printed proposal for the exposition and followed up the suggestion till the idea took form. Much of the success of the exposition depends on the man who dispenses the concessions or privileges. He must be an individual of force, perception and of the very first business ability. Upon him depends very largely indeed the finances of the enterprise. All the other officials or servants required are specialists and are to be had for rather slight seeking. When the American exposition companies wind up their affairs they are able, as a rule, to pay back the stockholders from \$5 to 95 cents for every dollar invested. It may be stated as a proven and accepted conclusion, to dispose of this phase, that expositions are good things for towns if the people refrain from going too deeply into what they must know is a temporary commercial flood. Chicago's exposition gave that city a slight set back. New Orleans was vastly benefited by her big show. Nashville suffered no evil consequences. San Francisco was not injured by the Mid-Winter Fair—on the contrary, profiting handsomely. Omaha's exposition has done wonders for the place. Buffalo is going to have a fine exposition in 1901. Philadelphia's commercial museum congress is a variation, but has satisfaction and success written all over it. The exposition is a trade and travel stimulant and a promoter of the fine and liberal arts and the sciences.

Omaha's exposition was held during eight months of 1898 and 1899 and in many respects was ahead of any of its predecessors. It was proposed by Edward Rosewater, editor of the Bee and the wheels were set in motion by no less a person than Wm. Jennings Bryan, who, as a delegate at a trans-Mississippi congress enlisted all the representative men of the wide west in the undertaking.

The exposition buildings and grounds took up 290 acres, of space a little more than three miles from the center of the city. Three double-track electric lines carried people to the gates. The structures were more artistic and better arranged, in the principal group, than at Chicago, were connected by beautiful colonnades, which were missing at Chicago. The illumination on the grand court, with the lagoon as the middle piece, was far beyond anything of the sort that had been arranged anywhere up to that time and has served as the model for the lighting of the Paris show of next year, Frenchmen having been sent over to get the plans by which they might be enabled to copy and excel, if possible.

The upper end of the lagoon was a basin, 450 feet across and at the head of this stood the United States Government building, white and of staff like the rest, but more stately than the others. All were rich in surroundings of statuary and at the dome of this palace was an ambitious reproduction of "Liberty Enlightening the World." This building was 500 feet long, 70 feet deep and 165 feet in the air. In the catalogue for it were listed 100,000 articles. The other buildings in the grand court were: Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Colonial, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Machinery and Electricity. Near this latter was the Boys' and Girls' Building, where babies might be checked for ten cents an hour. The group was an architectural symposium. There was nothing in the way of radical departure in any of the designing. At the same time there was nothing monotonous about the ensemble, for the reason that each building was the work of a different architect in a different city. Excellent relief or "break" was afforded in the grand court by the towers at either end of the bridge over the center of the lagoon and respectively called the Arch of States and the Administration arches. Men who should know have passed the judgment that the monument to the States of the Union did not suffer at all by comparison with the Dewey Triumphant Arch of New York city. In the Administration arch was situated the offices of the show directors or managers. There were four fast elevators in the tower. Near it was the Service Building, housing the people of the concessions, admissions, publicity and other bureaus. Opposite the Service Building was the International Hall, where the choicest art bits from all countries were on view and sale. Right next door to the Service Building was the Emergency Hospital, the police station and one of the fire stations. The only other really notable or large structures belonging to the exposition company were the auditorium, seating 11,000, the transportation building, covering five acres, the horticultural hall, almost as fine as the government building, and the shell band stand facing the grand Plaza with its chairs and benches for as many as 50,000. There were used in the construction of the exposition buildings 12,000,000 feet of lumber and trainload

upon trainload of glass and iron. The ventilation was perfect, there was modern plumbing throughout and there was provision for heating the horticultural hall and the offices, for the exposition was open till November 1 each year. Not far from the Transportation Building, which was in a district some distance from the lagoon and its surroundings, was a fine race track with a large grand stand. Hard by were big and pretty sheds where the making of butter and cheese and the production of honey were demonstrated. This was all north of the imperial group.

The grand plaza, the neighbor on the east of the grand court was nearly in the middle of the "Bluff Tract," overlooking Cutoff Lake and the Missouri river. On this acreage was the camp of the several hundred Indians met in congress, and here were the State buildings, friendly contributions of other commonwealths to Nebraska. All were creditable houses and all contained ample showing of the sturdiness of the displaying members of the Union. On the Bluff Tract also were the "Public Comfort" and "Fraternity" buildings. In the former were luxuriously furnished parlors, with pianos, etc., all for the use, chiefly, of ladies who might become travel weary. The Fraternity Building was headquarters for all the secret societies of the calendar and each one of these had a "day" at some time or other and practically owned the place. On the occasion of President McKinley's visit to the exposition he spoke at the grand plaza to 90,000 people.

There were three streets of Midway (sideshows), at the Omaha Exposition. There were attractions of every imaginable character and of varying worth or merit. You could ride a camel along the Streets of Cairo, go 225 feet above ground in the Giant Scissors, descend to a representation of the depths of hades in "Darkness and Dawn; or Heaven and Hell," where you first had lunch with a coffin for a table. You could ride on the Scenic Railway. Shoot the Chutes, see any kind of a cyclorama, see a boy "Buried Alive," see Gay Paree or a Beauty Show or Living Pictures, or Hagenback's Animal Show for shudders and thrills, or the Old Plantation for fun or any one of over half a hundred more, including the Cuban, Filipino, Hawaiian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, German, Swiss, Chinese and Japanese villages. And there was a speller or shouter or barker outside each attraction discoursing most eloquently with a view to superinducing a parting with a portion of the coin of the realm.

But there was enough of show and to spare without going near the Midway, though it had its sensation and excitement so dear to many. For the illumination of the grand court there was the blaze and glory of 94,000 incandescent lights, many of them in the water and in the flower beds. One observer, who said he should be disappointed if Heaven did not look like the grand court at night, was not deemed

irreverent by the most devout. His description was accepted as a very excellent word picture.

Free outdoor entertainment was supplied by the exposition company to about 900,000 people during the months of July, August, September and October of this year included. All the attention one cared to give any main building, or the landscape gardening, or the Indian dances, feasts, sham bat-

ties and rough riding with genuine Western cowboys, exhibitions of tight rope walking across the lagoon and up in the territory of the fluttering flags of all nations, parades about the grand court of the concessionaires and their employees, Paine's matchless fireworks, a remarkable electrical fountain, concerts twice each day by the G. J. Grey, Bellstedt and other famous bands, horse races and bicycle races on the track, Venetian carnivals on the lagoon (here Hawaiian music was voted the best of all and here real Venetians propelled real gondolas and sang from Carmen and Il Trovatore.) Aquatic sports in the basin, including the 90-foot pilot dive, swimming, canoe and tub races and a representation of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine and the master of ceremonies here was Capt. Louis Sorcho, the noted diver who brought such a large number of bodies of the Maine men from the dark depths of Havana harbor. There was much more out of doors that might be enjoyed for the mere effort of looking, including the competitive drilling of uniformed secret societies and such special or extraordinary spectacles as the reunion of the First Nebraska Regiment of Volunteers just home from Luzon, to say nothing of the exciting runs of the hospital and police wagons and the fire apparatus.

Notable or memorable things in the buildings were: The displays of Hawaii by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, which rightly should head the list. The showings in the Colonial Building for the Philippines and Florida. In the Agricultural Building for Nebraska and Louisiana.

Welding by electricity. Silk weaving. All manner of artificial lighting. Fine fabrics and bric-a-brac. Upwards of 1,200 good paintings. Lay figures showing the uniforms of the armies of the world. Models of ships. Cooking schools and all the trade departments of manual training schools. Collections of mounted birds and animals.

There was enough more to make interesting and delightful and profitable in the extreme every available minute of a stay of a month. To view a modern exposition broadens one, or should, and gives a conception, or should, of the greatness of handicraft and the powers of thought, and to be a part of an exposition, as was Hawaii of this, means an honest share of fair fame with such rewards as are due. ED T.

"SELF-PRESERVATION" Is the first law of Nature. For this reason everyone who is ill desires to become well. Those who have impure or impoverished blood turn to Hood's Sarsaparilla; because they know it will enrich and purify their blood and give them good health. To take this medicine on the first appearance of impure blood is an important step toward self-preservation. Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion.

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Beginning the 25th of November and continuing until Dec. 25th, 1899.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY

Goods to be sold during this sale regardless of cost.

White 10-4 Blankets @ 65 cents a pair.....	former price \$1.25
Grey 10-4 Blankets @ 65 cents a pair.....	" " 1.25
Extra heavy 10-4 White Blankets @ .85 a pair.....	" " 1.50
" " 10-4 Grey " .85 a pair.....	" " 1.50
" " 11-4 " " \$1.25 a pair.....	" " 2.50
White spreads @ 75 cents a piece.....	
White spreads @ \$1.00 a piece.....	
White spreads @ 1.25 a piece.....	
Men's Colored Cassimere Coats @ \$2.00 a piece.....	former price \$3.50
" " " " @ 2.50 a piece.....	former price 4.00
" " " " @ 3.00 a piece.....	former price 5.00
" " " " @ 3.50 a piece.....	former price 6.00

Men's Suits all sizes and colors to be sold at below cost.
Men's Working Pants all sizes and colors to be sold regardless of cost.
Boy's Suits all sizes and colors to be sold at from 75 cents to \$2.00 a suit.

This lot will go at one-half the cost.

Boy's pants in all sizes and colors at 35 cents per pair.
A large assortment of Men's underwear to be sold at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents each.
A large assortment of Men's hosiery to be sold at 5 cents a pair and extra heavy at 7 1/2 cents a pair, or 3 pairs for 20 cents.
Men's fast black 1/2 hose at 10 cents a pair or 3 for 25 cents.
Men's fast black and colored 1/2 hose at 15 cents a pair, or 2 for 25 cents. Former price for this hose was 25 cents a pair.
Ladies' fast black hose at 10 cents a pair, or 3 for 25 cents.
Ladies' extra fine black and colored hose at 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.
Ladies' extra fine fast black and colored hose at 20 cents a pair or 3 for 50 cents.
A large assortment of the latest styles in men's, ladies' and children's shoes to be sold during this sale of thirty days at one-half the cost.
A large assortment of men's overshirts, hats and suspenders in the latest styles and patterns must go during this sale regardless of cost.
A large assortment of Turkish, Bath and Huck towels at 5 cents and up.
A very fine assortment of plain and embroidered silk handkerchiefs for men and ladies. New patterns just received.
A large assortment of ladies' silk and woolen shawls in all colors and styles. These MUST go.

The public is invited to visit our stores on Nuuanu street, corner of King, and inspect our goods and see for themselves that we are selling goods at the prices detailed above. No trouble to show goods.

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